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THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF SACRED LITERATURE.

The Fourth or Advanced Course in Hebrew by correspondence covers the three post-exilic prophets, Haggai, Zechariah and Malachi, in a very thorough way. Each of the twenty lessons includes the careful study of the text of about one chapter, the lexicographical study of ten selected words, the explanation by references of ten of the most difficult forms and ten constructions, a list of special expressions for interpretation, several topics for general and exegetical study, a lesson in the *Elements of Syntax*, in Hebrew accents, and in the *Vocabularies*, and finally a series of questions for a recitation paper by the student, in which the results of his work are summed up and expressed in written form for the criticism of the instructor.

The course has proved a very useful one, and nearly all who have finished or are now pursuing it are enthusiastic over the benefit they have derived from it.

Rev. C. F. Partridge says of the course: "It has been very pleasant and profitable." Professor C. K. Crawford: "I feel that it has been of great benefit to me, and only regret that there isn't more of it." Rev. W. D. Akers: "I have found great pleasure in the study. It has been valuable to me, not only in giving me some knowledge of Hebrew and of the Word of God, but in the mental drill." Rev. G. M. W. Carey: "I have derived great benefit from the study. The Bible is far more of a living book to me now." Rev. David Price: "I am very glad I took the course. I never before got so much out of Haggai, Zechariah and Malachi. This course has made them living books to me. I could make but very little homiletic use of them previous to my taking this course. I have preached a number of sermons from them, and I have the seeds of a number more. The study has already paid for itself."

The above are only specimens of the universal testimony.

The following have finished the course within the past few months:

Rev. Professor C. K. Crawford, Danville, Ky.

Rev. W. D. Akers, Jonesboro, Tenn.

Rev. C. F. Partridge, Brownsville, Vt.

Miss E. S. Colton, Farmington, Conn.

Rev. Wm. Stuart, Dromore West, Co. Sligo, Ireland.

Rev. F. H. Wright, Grand Pré, Nova Scotia.

Rev. Henry Easson, Latakia, Syria.
Rev. David Price, Isaac's Harbor, Nova Scotia.
Rev. G. M. W. Carey, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.
Rev. W. P. Archibald, Cavendish, P.E.I., Canada.
Rev. J. M. Wiggins, Humeston, Iowa.
Rev. W. D. Starkey, Cumberland, Ohio.
Rev. Wiesel Beale, Jackson, Missouri.
Rev. Henry C. Hatcher, Western Bay, Newfoundland.
Rev. J. H. Murphy, Cork, Ireland.
Rev. G. F. Mainwaring, Leechburg, Pa.
Rev. Clarence Finster, Rockford, Mich.

It will be noticed that about one-half of these live outside the United States.

THE May number of the *University Extension World* contained an article entitled "Some Results of Correspondence Work in Hebrew." It is practically a résumé of the work of the Institute in that department of its work which was its original field, and which still remains one of its most important lines of work.

The article enumerates first some general results of Hebrew correspondence study. The most important of these are, (1) the testimony which the success of this work has borne to the practicability of genuine scientific work by correspondence; (2) its influence in popularizing the study of Hebrew, and, through that, of the Bible itself in English as well as in its original language; (3) the opportunity which it has afforded to a large number of persons to do a work which would otherwise have been impossible for them to accomplish.

The various classes thus benefited are then briefly mentioned. They are, (a) ministers whose seminary work in Hebrew was unsatisfactory, or who allowed their previous knowledge to be crowded out by the demands of ministerial duties; (b) the large class of seminary-trained ministers who pursued only so-called English courses, of which Hebrew did not form a part; (c) the yet larger class of ministers who entered upon their life-work without special theological preparation; (d) young men preparing for the ministry, who, by the aid of correspondence-study, have been enabled to enter advanced classes in Hebrew in the theological school, thus giving them more time—so much needed—for advanced work in the Old Testament, or in other branches; (e) foreign missionaries to whom further resident study is out of the question; (f) biblical students generally, especially women, who have desired to read the Old Testament Scriptures at first hand, but have lacked either the desire or the opportunity to attend a theological institution, where only until recently a knowledge of Hebrew has been attainable.